

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 723.]

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[Vol. XII.]

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European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, May 17.

We are told that a Cabinet council was assembled at Lord Grenville's office yesterday, upon important business, and that the Debate on the Income Bill was adjourned in order to prevent interruption to their deliberations, which continued during several hours. It is asserted, that the subject of their discussion was the last Dispatch received from Lord Minto, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Vienna. His excellency is said to have written home, that new overtures of Peace were confidently expected in that capital from the French; and that if the proposals of the Chief Consul were rightly anticipated, they were of a nature so advantageous to the Roman Emperor, as to render it prudent to be prepared for every alternative.

May 18.

The King on Thursday was present in Hyde Park, at a field day of the Grenadier Battalion of Guards, which went through their evolution much to their credit, and satisfaction of his Majesty. In firing by companies from the centre to the flank, Mr. Ogleby, of the Navy Officers, who stood a few yards from the King, received a musket ball, which entered the groin, and came out at the back part of the hip.

In the evening, their Majesties and the Princess went to Drury Lane Theatre. Just as his Majesty entered his box, and was bowing to the audience with his usual condescension: a person who sat in the second row from the orchestra towards the middle of the Pit, got upon the seat, and levelling a horse pistol towards the King's box fired it. It was so instantaneous as to prevent all the persons from seeing his design in time to defeat it, though providentially Mr. Holroyd of Scotland yard had the good fortune to raise the arm of the assassin, so as to direct the contents of the pistol towards the roof of the box.

Paris Journals dated the 11th, give ample details of the previous battles and of a new one on the 9th, in which the French were again successful. Moreau is represented to assert that he has taken in all 10,000 prisoners and four pieces of cannon, and that the Austrians are retreating to Ulm.

From the London Gazette, Tuesday, May 20, 1800.

Downing Street, May 19.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from William Wickham esq. his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary and commissary to the imperial, royal, and allied armies, by the right honorable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary for foreign affairs.

Reidlingen on the Danube,

May 6, 1800.

MY LORD,

The army marched from Dornach on the 2d inst. and arrived at Engen in the course of the forenoon, before the enemy reached that place. Notwithstanding the great importance which was attached to the gaining the position at Stockach, yet it was not thought possible to proceed far that day, without exposing to imminent danger the several corps of the archduke Ferdinand (which covered the march on the side of Zolhans) and those of General Ginlay and Ziemmayer, which had received orders to retire from Friburg and Offenburg, and join the main army, which had till then occupied the north east part of Switzerland, and was opposed to the Austrians on the side of the Grisons and the Voralberg, and brought the whole of it towards Constance and Schaffhausen in the course of the following night, leaving the eastern frontier of Switzerland entirely open.

On the 3d in the morning, this force united at that which had passed the Rhine at Schaffhausen on the first inst. attacked and carried the Austrian position at Stockach, occupied by prince Joseph of Lorraine, with a force under his command quite inadequate to meet that which the enemy had brought against him. On this occasion the Austrians sustained a very considerable loss both in men, cannon, & stores: though fortunately a part of the magazines, which had been formed at

Stockach, had been carried away in the course of the two preceding days. The Prince having been obliged to fall back on Füllendorf and Mafkirch, the left flank of general Kray's army was uncovered.

In this situation of things, and before the archduke Ferdinand had effected his junction, general Kray was attacked at Engen, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by the main French army, commanded by general Moreau in person. This army had been reinforced by a detachment from the camp at Dijon, and consisted of five entire divisions. A separate force fell at the same time upon the archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Dutingen. The French attacked every where with the utmost impetuosity, bringing up fresh columns in succession, and sacrificing immense numbers of men on every part of the Austrian line where they had hoped to penetrate. They were, however, unable to make any impressions on any one point, & at 9 in the evening they gave up the attempt; at which time the Austrians remained masters of the whole position which they had occupied in the morning, and the archduke had joined the main army, after having defeated the corps opposed to him, and taken several prisoners and three pieces of cannon. His royal highness, to whose personal exertions this success was chiefly owing, has, on this occasion, merited, and gained the esteem and admiration of the whole army. At this moment the spirit and confidence of the army was such, that general Kray would in his turn have attacked the enemy, but for the loss of Stockach, which rendered his retreat absolutely necessary. He remained, however, in the field of battle all night, and only began his march at day break.

The army arrived at Lelutigen, at 9 in the morning of the 4th, where it halted till 3 in the afternoon, and then marched forward to Mafkirch, where a junction was effected with prince Joseph of Lorraine at nine in the evening. The archduke covered the march, in the course of which his royal highness was joined by general Ginlay, with the corps from Friburg, and by the first division of the Bavarian subsidiary army from Baylingen. The whole of this march was made, and the junction, with Gen. Ginlay, prince Joseph of Lorraine, and the Bavarians, effected without any material interruption from the enemy.

In the afternoon of yesterday, different corps of the enemy being concentrated in one great army, whilst gen. Kray had still between thirty and forty thousand men detached on different points, gen. Moreau attacked the Austrian position at Mafkirch with his whole force, but owing to the steady bravery of the Austrian troops, and particularly to the decided superiority of their artillery, he was unable to make any material impression, & at last each army retired to its respective quarters. The loss was very considerable on both sides; but there is every reason to believe that the enemy has suffered much more considerably than the Austrians. This opinion, which is confirmed by the unanimous report of the prisoners made at the close of the day, is founded not only on the circumstance of his not renewing his attack in the night or this morning notwithstanding his very great superiority of numbers, but on the nature of the action itself, which consisted in a succession of impetuous but unsuccessful attacks made by the French infantry, under the fire of the Austrian artillery, and exposed to frequent charges of cavalry.

Unless general Kray should be again attacked in the course of to-day, he will, probably, take a position this afternoon or to-morrow behind the Danube, his left at this place, and his right at Sigmaringen. Your lordship will probably have been much alarmed at the first reports of this affair that will have reached England through France, nor indeed can it be supposed that the expectation of the enemy should not have been extreme during the whole day of the 3d, or that the French officers should not have held out to their government the most flattering hopes of ultimate and complete success, but the steady valour of the Austrian troops, the order that reigns through every department of the army, and the skill and unshaken courage and coolness of the generals, have, I trust, under the blessing of

God, frustrated the great designs of the enemy. I have the honor to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

Ulm, May 8, 1800.

MY LORD,

On the 6th instant the Austrians took a position behind the Danube, without any material opposition from the enemy whose loss in the battle of the 5th appears to have been greater than was at first supposed. On the same day a junction was effected with lieutenant general Klenmayer. The second division of the Bavarian passed through this place yesterday, and marched about a league farther, where they will halt to-day and their junction with general Kray will be effected either to-morrow or the day after, according to the necessity that may exist for hastening their march. The first division, consisting of six thousand men had joined the main army in time to render very essential services, and was closely engaged with the enemy in the battle of the 5th.

The Swiss regiment of Roverea in his Majesty's service, under the command of colonel de Watteville, has formed a part of the archduke's corps from the beginning, and has been particularly distinguished by its bravery and good conduct. I am sorry to add, that it has suffered in proportion, and that a number of excellent officers have either been killed or severely wounded.

It is possible at present to obtain any exact return of the Austrian loss in killed and wounded. Though the general officers exposed themselves on every occasion, yet I believe not one of them has been killed or made prisoner, and one only (major general Karazzi) wounded.

Few prisoners have been made on either side; but the Austrians were obliged to leave some of their wounded at Engen for want of carriages to carry them away.

No one corps of the Austrians has been broken or dispersed by the enemy, nor have they lost a single piece of cannon in the different actions between the main armies, though several fell into the hands of the enemy at Stockach.

The archduke Ferdinand, as I have mentioned in another dispatch, took three pieces from the enemy at the time when his royal highness formed his junction with the commander in chief near Engen.

I have the honor to be, (Signed) W. WICKHAM.

May 21.

The private letters in the Paris Journals state, that the battles of the 3d and 5th were most bloody. The loss of the Austrians is estimated at 10,000 killed and 11,000 wounded; the French 5,000 killed and 7,000 wounded. On the 7th the Austrians are said to have gained some advantages, but were soon compelled to retreat. The right wing of the French on the 6th, entered Mindau, and another was preparing to attack Bregenz, after passing the Rhine at Rheineck. The French army seems to be advancing to Augsburg.

From Massena there is no direct news; but an official letter from general St. Hilaire, commandant at Marfaiilles, contains some account from Genoa as late as the 3d instant.

Buonaparte arrived at Geneva late on the 8th of May. Dispatches were received from him on the 16th. On the 13th the head quarters of the army were at Lausanne. The chief consul reviewed the advanced guard, which was to set out the same day under the command of gen. Lannes. The whole army is reported to be in a most excellent state.

A letter from Merlin, the ex-director's son, to his friends in Paris, states that the army of reserve was about to proceed to Italy by the Great St. Bernard and the duchy of Aost, into Piedmont; and that the Austrians would soon have 60,000 men in their rear. Buonaparte said on the parade, that they would be at Milan in two decades. Prodigious exertions have been making to send provisions and stores to Geneva, and it has been necessary to have recourse to requisitions for many articles.

Gen. Desaix, Poussielgne, Tallien, and 30 officers of the army of Egypt, are arrived at Toulon.

Italy.

NICE, April 29.

The commissioner Lemonnier has arrived here from Genoa. He was chafed by a privater to fear the coast that he was obliged to make his escape by swimming, but he lost all his dispatches. Massena is blockaded in Genoa with 10,000 men and the Austrian advanced posts are very near him. He has provisions for twenty days, and hopes to receive more. The Austrians, more numerous than we, still occupy Finale, Savona, fort & St. James, with the whole extent of the country between general Souchet and Massena. General Soult has performed prodigies of valor.

April 30.

The fortress of Savona has been supplied with provisions. The enemy has not yet attempted to carry it by storm. It has a numerous artillery; an immense quantity of warlike stores; an excellent system of fortifications, and a resolute garrison; all which enable the commander of that place to make the most vigorous resistance. The plan of the Austrians appears to be to reduce it by famine; but these hopes will be deceptive and unavailing. The provisions which lieutenant general Souchet has caused to be collected from various places, arrive daily; and the subsequent letter, addressed by this general to the commander of that place, cannot fail to confirm the general opinion which has been circulated to the honor of the French name:—

Lieutenant general Souchet, commander of the centre, to the general of the brigade Baget, commander of the fort of Savona.

Head-quarters, de la Pietra,

7 Floreal, April 27.

I have this moment received, citizen general, your letter of the 6th Floreal, (April 26). I am astonished to learn that the enemy surrounds you, and pushes you to the very gates of the town. You may, you ought, and I order you, to menace the inhabitants with the firing of their town if the enemy does not withdraw immediately; and you ought to keep your word. It is amongst the inhabitants of Savona that you ought to dispose of the useless mouths shut up within your port—reduce your garrison to fighting men only, and draw from the city all the subsistence you can. In your situation every forbearance is a crime. Forbid all communications with the enemy, and give yourself the example. Let there be no parley; you should listen to none. All eyes are fixed upon you. The enemy has need of Savona. Your patriotism and devotion are to me pledges of the efforts you will make to preserve that important fortress to the republic. The first consul Buonaparte, watches over the destinies of the army; he will direct its fortune, and we shall soon come triumphant from the unequal contest which we are now sustaining. Spare not cannon shots, intimidate the enemy, brave all the menaces, and recollect that you can only acquire his esteem by the great injury you do him. Distrust every one, and take no other counsel but that of your own bravery, and your attachment to your country, and to glory.

(Signed) SOUCHE.

Lieutenant-General Souchet to the garrison of Savona.

Soldiers,

You have been appointed to defend the fortress of Savona. You have privations to experience, and fatigues to endure, but support them all with firmness. The two corps of the army of Italy, although separated, have beaten the enemy on more than one occasion: already have they taken from him 10,000 prisoners, 300 officers, 9 standards, and killed or wounded upwards of 5,000. Buonaparte watches over the destinies of the armies, and will bring them triumphant out of the present struggle. Constancy and devotion, my brave comrades. I shall send you all the provision I can; and the time perhaps is not far distant when I may hope to felicitate you on your firmness, your courage, and the mischief you have done to the enemy.

The general of division commanding the 8th military division, to the first consul.

Head-quarters at Marseilles, 16 Floreal, May 6, 8th year.

Citizen consul.

The news which I have received from the army, dated the 3d, informs me that the general in chief Massena, defends himself like a lion in Genoa; that the enemy dare not block him in, except by distant positions. He has made a sortie, and killed 325 Austrians, and made 1200 prisoners. Five ships laden with grain have arrived at Genoa, and other small vessels laden with grain are daily arriving there. The general in chief has answered a flag of truce sent by the enemy, that while he had an ounce of bread, and a drop of blood in his veins, he would fight; and that he would sooner bury himself in the ruins of the city, than abandon Genoa to the enemy. The Ligurians perform wonders, and fight with bravery.

(Signed) St. HILAIRE.

ROVERED, April 18.

On the 10th and 11th instant, a dreadful battle was fought in the Genoeve, in which the French lost between 8 and 9000 men. After the engagements of the 7th and 8th, general Massena found himself surrounded between Genoa and Savona, and with a view of fighting his way through, he attacked the Austrians, but a ball entered his head and he fell. Our loss has likewise been considerable; beside an entire regiment we have lost a great number of men, but we took the whole of the enemy's head quarters, and a vast quantity of ammunition. On the 13th the Austrian general Rittich, Terey, and Wittenberg, arrived before Genoa, and from precaution against the Genoeve riots, demanded fifty of the nobility, fifty of the clergy, and fifty merchants, as hostages. General Kaln had penetrated as far as Sospello, with his corps, & continued to advance towards Nice, meeting with little resistance.

Marseilles and Toulon are blockaded by the English. From Leghorn, considerable transports of provisions are sent to Savona for the Imperial army.

GENEVA, 20 Floreal, May 10.

Seventeen thousand men, have taken the route by Vevey, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th Floreal, and proceeded towards Great St. Bernard and Simplon. On the lake of Geneva, nothing is seen but barques laden with biscuits, provision and ammunition to fillenauve, from whence they will be conveyed across the mountains by means of mules. Six regiments of cavalry are in the environs of Nyon, at the other extremity of the lake, and expect orders to advance in their turn.

Germany.

VIENNA, April 23.

Letters have just been received from Italy, stating that the citadel of Savona had surrendered, and that the right wing of Massena's army had been defeated. All the accounts from Italy agree in stating that all the inhabitants of the territory on the eastern and western coast of Genoa, have risen against the French, & that the few partisans they had yet left, had withdrawn with them into the city of Genoa. The disposition of the people in general are, greatly in favor of the Imperialists, which has been effected particularly by the proclamation of gen. Melas.

It is now asserted that the Duke of Orleans and his brothers, who have failed from Portsmouth for Minica, intend to join the army of Genoa in that island where it will be rationed and paid by Great-Britain. It is added, that it is the intention of ministers to assemble all the French royalists in Morocco and Italy, & to send into the Mediterranean as many British troops and foreign mercenaries as can be procured, for the purpose of creating a formidable army, with which to attack the South of France, in conjunction with the Austrians, who after they shall have taken the Genoeve and Nice, will enter Provence. That the royal standard of France will then be displayed under the auspices of the British government; but the Austrians are not expected to join in the project of restoring royalty; but will fight merely for territory and co-operate with the British and English, as far as their mutual interests go.

April 30.

Private accounts from Italy state, that Massena is determined to defend himself to the last in the city of Genoa, till exacting relief, on account of the great importance of that place to France. He has thrown himself into the citadel with the flower of his army, threatening the destruction of the city, if the inhabitants should give the least encouragement to the Austrians. It is said that general Melas, on being informed of his measures, had sent an officer to Massena, to ask him whether

he was seriously inclined to erry those threats into execution. He ordered that officer to inform him, that in a public proclamation he had assured the Genoeve of the protection of his sovereign which they should enjoy under any circumstances. He solemnly declared to Massena that he and his Staff should be answerable for every calamity that the defenceless Genoeve should suffer from the French troops.

Since the 6th of April, the Genoeve territory has been the theatre of the most horrible and bloody conflicts. Battles have taken place almost daily from the 6th to the 20th, the result of which has been glorious to the Austrians, whose firm courage has ultimately triumphed over the fury and desperation of the enemy. The battle of Voltri, on the 18th, has proved decisive, and must be speedily followed by the fall of Genoa.

The Austrians are in possession of all the heights round Genoa, and one of the suburbs of the city. Gen. Melas considers himself certain of taking the town, as he has dispatched from his army a considerable body of troops to general Elematis, to act on the side of Nice. He has likewise sent reinforcements to Mount Genia, to prevent the French from penetrating on that side. There are also numerous troops of reserve in Lombardy, of which general Malas has not yet thought it necessary to make use.

Before the battle of Voltri, general Massena made the utmost exertions to effect a junction with the French troops under gen. Souchet, near Finale and towards Nice, but without success. General Otti is now before the gates of Genoa, in which city the French have deposited many valuable effects.

From the Austrian head-quarters at Sufiridi Ponente, (a short league from Genoa) April 21.

On the 18th inst. the French were entirely defeated by a general attack of the Austrians, under the walls of Genoa. Our head quarters were removed the night following to Voltri, and yesterday were transferred hither. The battle was terrible, the enemy defended themselves with the fury of desperation; but in the beginning of the action their centre was separated. Even to day the mountains round Genoa are covered with dead bodies. Massena with the remains of his late powerful army, is shut up in the fortified city of Genoa. The 18th April decided both his fate and that of Genoa. Yesterday he made a proposal to let at liberty 3000 Austrian prisoners, having no provisions for them which was accepted. As soon as the batteries of artillery shall be landed from the English ships, Genoa must fall, and Massena, with the 12,000 men still in his power, surrender. Yesterday arrived a courier from field-marshal Buxit, with an account that the French had attacked him on the 19th near Finale, but were repulsed with great loss. The citadel of Savona must soon surrender for want of provisions. The greater part of our cavalry is encamped near Acqui. The English closely blockade the sea-coast and with their gun boats, on the 19th, did great damage to the French in their retreat from Vatrigo to Voltri.

France

PARIS, 15th Floreal.

ROYALIST CONSPIRACY.

The discovery of a new royalist conspiracy engrosses the attention of every body, and it becomes the subject of universal conversation. It would be difficult to report with precision the various accounts and conjectures which it has given rise to. As usual in such cases curiosity is less excited, and conversation turns less upon the obscure individuals who have been taken up, than upon supposed accomplices not yet discovered to whom the spirit of party attributes criminal intentions; the names of the persons are not known. But it is not a little surprising to find among them the identical Veyrat, who, on the 18th Floreal, was appointed inspector general of police. Madame de Desforest, a young lady aged twenty, was taken up yesterday in consequence of discoveries made by the police, and it is this moment reported that his brother-in-law of citizen D'Arles, one of the royalist fugitives banished the 18th Floreal, and the youngest of his brothers-in-law are also among the number of those in confinement. Eleven agents of police and four officers arrest every moment to be examined. Royalists state, that there are some prefects implicated in this business.

This office was dated on the 15th. The prefects of Paris arrested by the committee to discover and arrested on

that day are citizens Emery, Brune, Dejean, and Chanpeyry.

The following are the heads of these papers according to the journal des Hommes Libres. "Instructions for the Agents. List of the public functionary to superintend. Account kept of the conduct of each of them. A very comprehensive cypher, with explanation on the margin, by which of all the funds distributed to the faithful servants of his Majesty; even the pall placed in the temple of the Magdeleine the 21st of January is carried into this account! the greatest part of these funds is for the payment of writers. More than 100,000 livres appear to have been paid for libels against the first consul; these are in the hands of the police.

The whole correspondence lays the Journal du Commerce, proves a manifest intention to overturn the government, to give the command of the armies to Pichegrue, who was to place France in the hands of its legitimate Sovereign, to corrupt the commandants of the ports, and deliver the ports up, &c.

Buonaparte and general Lannes were both to have been assassinated at the same instant. Brest was to have been delivered up to the English, to effect which purpose counterfeit seals of all the ministers were provided, in order to remove the garrisons of that city, and send into it 3,000 Chouans as Republicans; the count d'Artois was then to be proclaimed. This account is not published in the Monitor, but all other papers of the 14th and 15th mention it. The Journal de Paris infests it is a miserable intrigue, unworthy of notice, while other paper assert, that the persons arrested are conspirators, paid by England, to restore Royalty in France.

21th Floreal, May 18.
General Brune arrived on the 20th. (May 10,) at Dijon. He is destined, it is said, for the command of the army of reserve.

Dumouriez, who has arrived in Lower Saxony from Russia, is said to be charged with a mission from Paul I. to the court of London.

TOULON, May 1.
A barque arrived here from Malta, brings an account that our brave garrison in that island have immortalized themselves by their noble defence, but it is in extreme want and receives no supply of provision.

Malta.

BERNE, May 6.

It has been announced to our government, that the French army of reserve, consisting of 60,000 infantry, and 15,000 horse, was preparing to cross Switzerland, and that the first column had arrived the 2d of May at Geneva. Luzern, is mentioned as the point of union. They write, in fact, from Lausanne, that a considerable body of troops which was to immediately into the Canton of Vaud, has arrived, and that several generals are expected. Gen. Watrin will march with his division, and station himself near Bex and Coppet. Heller, who dwells at Lausanne, has received a letter from gen. Berthier, announcing, that the first consul will lodge at his house. The fine house of professor Santere, at Geneva, is prepared for him. All the militia of Lausanne is to be under arms to receive him. As he was to be on the 6th at Geneva, it is probable he is now at Lausanne.

SCHAFHAUSEN, 15 Floreal, May 9.
The battle of the 15th, (May 5) fought before Stockach, was terrible. Moreau had four horses killed under him. Lacourbe was near being made prisoner, two of his gaiters were killed by his file. The French army was obliged to fall back for a moment; it was then that Moreau, at the head of a heavy corps of cavalry, precipitated himself upon the enemy, and at once arrested its progress. Restoring the courage of his soldiers by his presence and example, he charged the enemy anew within the wood on the other side of Stockach. General Kray lost 13 or 14,000 men. This battle can only be compared with that of Fleurus for the fury with which the two armies disputed the ground.

It is asserted that the prince of Wirtemberg was made prisoner, and that the entire emigrant regiment of Bachmann was taken.

American Intelligence.

New York.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port the brig Trial, Griffin, in 43 days from Liverpool. London papers to the twenty first of May inclusive, are received by her at the office of the Mercantile

Advertiser, from which the important intelligence in the preceding columns are extracted.

From these papers we learn, that on the 5th and 6th May two sanguinary battles were fought between the French army of the Rhine and the Austrians, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 21,000 men killed and wounded, and at an expense to the victors of 12,000 men.

No occurrence of moment appears to have taken place in Italy since the date of our former accounts from that quarter.

We are still in darkness respecting our commissioners; they are not mentioned in the papers before us. There is good reason to infer, even from this silence, that a good understanding prevailed between the commissioners and those of the Republic; and that the report by way of Danton, of their dismissal by the first Consul in consequence of a correspondence between them and the British minister is a gross imposition on the credulity of the American people.

Lexington, July 31.

On Sunday last a Coroner's inquest was held on a dead body near this place—the body was so much disfigured as not to be recognized, but from some part of the clothing which was found with the body, it appears to have been that of William Cloyd, skin-dresser, from the mouth of Kentucky; the jury were of opinion he died a natural death.

On Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock, as Mr. John Harrison of this place, was returning home on the Georgetown road, and about a mile from town, two men suddenly sprang out from behind a tree, which frightened his horse so as to make him run off—one of the men cried out to him "Hop you d—d bugger," and fired at him; the ball entered his coat just above the hip, & went out beyond the middle seam, in the back without touching his body. The villain who fired is supposed to be Phil, another living mislato slave, the property of Mr. Richard Higgins, who was seen near that place the same evening armed with a pistol and dirk, or long knife. Last evening a little after sun set, he beheld a servant of Col. Trotter's, armed as above.

A half sheet of the *Lines of the United States* accompanies this paper. No Southern Mail this week.

At a meeting of the trustees of Lexington, July 20, 1800. Whereas numerous complaints have been made to this board respecting slaves being permitted to live themselves, and keep houses, that disturb the peace and quiet of society; that disturb the peace, that it be the duty of the watch, to apprehend and take all such negroes, as may be found hiring themselves within the limits of this town, or shall be found keeping disorderly houses within the limits aforesaid—before a justice of the peace, and have him or her so offending, dealt with as the law directs.

ROBERT PATTERSON, ch.

* We have commenced the printing of the GENERAL INSTRUCT—Those who hold subscription papers for this work, will please to forward them to this Office, as no subscriptions will be received after the 15th of August.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

July Term 1800.
Washington District, &c.
Henry Lee, Complainant,
Against
Charles Morris, Wm. Wood, Wm. Wood, Simon Kenton, & El. Sabers, Fox, Marx Fox, Arthur Fox & M. Child, Fox, heirs and representatives of Arthur Fox deceased, Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants William Ward, William Wood and Simon Kenton, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, his attorney, it is ordered, that they appear here on the third day of our next November term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order, be published for two months successively in the Kentucky Gazette, another posted at the door of the court house in Madison county, and that this order be published every Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington.
(A Copy.) Teste
Francis Taylor, Clerk.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, 1800 in Jefferson county, a black Marechal eight years old, about fourteen hands high, a small ill in the right ear marked 22 appraised to eight pounds.
WILL HUGHES
April 21, 1800.

